THE IMPRESSION IMMENSE .- A dec has been created by the introduction of Knox's fall style of Hate, which, in beauty, artistic skill and excellence of material, surpass-even Knox's former sed most brillbant conceptions. Call at No. 128 Fulton-st and examine it.

MURCH, at the corner of 20th-st and 3d-av thinks it is tille to exppose a Hat is a mere covering to keep of the son and rain. It is a noble ornament to a fine head, and is to the face what the shading is to a picture. It is a shield to the Medalis Olionata, the protector of the Spacetime, whence spring the ruthments of our ideas, of all our thoughts and feelings. Beware, then bow you sport with the character of a Hat, expectally one that has the examp and beautiful impress of MCRLIPS incomparable fabric, and of his happiest evis. Mark is espiended show-rooms are situated at No 280 Schem, or No. 217 20 hear.

at No. 200 Select. or No. 117 Section.

UNIVERSAL APPROVAL.—The elegant Fall Hat, is used by the "Proplet Hatters," the Practical Mechanics of No. 11 Fark.new, cards but in he seem to be appreciated. Hundreds and bendereds have given by their purchases, the best evidence of their appreciation. "Lo and do likewise." Frices 84 and 43.

H. F. U. No. 11 Fark.now, opposite the according a

ZEBULON, WHERE DID YOU GET THAT HAT! BEEBE & Co., Hatters, No. 156 Broadway,

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES-BIRD, cor. Pine and Nessausste.—Our customers and the public are respectly formed that the style of Hatz for the eneming season will be in-ted on Triviation, Sept. 1st. As knowledging no superior in t partnesses of taste, skill and manufacture, we offer our fairle full considerage that they combine all the requisition of a perfect

HAPPERTY & LEASK are ready with their fall style of Danaerrotype hate, comprising as they do clehance of syle, with that other most desirable quality, chespiess, and in addition each trationer's likeness fee of charge. They are unapproachable. No. 7 Chathamat. opposite Chamberset, and corner Chatham and

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPOaccs.—The subscriber having completed the calargeousts of his establishment, and solid a department expressly for the ladies in vites an examination of his Fait Hais, Ladles' Bonnets, and Mussis and Children's Fancy Hats and Cape.

3. W. Kelloog, No. 125 Capal-et.

TIPPANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway. would call the attention of purchasers to their large stack of new rich Siks, Laces and Embroderies, French (all wool) Plants, Do Laines, Merino, &c. Alco, 30 India Shawis and Scarfs, just imported. Kew Gloska and Mantillas, &c.

SILKS! SILKS!!-The most magnificent Brocade Plaid, and Plain Silas ever offered in the New York market. may be found at Hirchcock & Leaderaria's, No. 347 Brandway, corner Leonardet. Ledics who have seen them promouses them the reclassion most elepant they have ever seen. H. & L. have also avplement stock of every other kind of Fail and Winter Dry Goods as spinning tock of every other kind of Fail and Winter Dry Goods as spinning trench Breche and Cashnere Long and Square Shawis, French Herinos, Farision Plaids, rich French Delaines and Cashneres, ac. &c.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!-HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 201 Grander, have just received from suction some very beautifus styles of BTRIFED and I LAID SILES for the Fall Trade, which the are officing at 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6 and 7, per yard, some of which which per yard less than the cost of importation; size. Plain more easily flaured Silks very charp. Ladies in permit of a beautiful Silk or in fact anything in the Bry Goods line, for a very reasonable yeles, will do well to give there a call.

Cothing of the best quality and style for the fall and winter trade. Also, a very superior stock of Cloths, Casimers, and Vestings, slwsys on hand, at HERRY L. FOSTER's well known Clothing establishment, No. 27 Courtlandt-sa., N. Y. JAMES LITTLE & Co., No 412 BROADWAY.-Who

MOURNING CLOAKS, AT NO. 551 BROADWAY .- La dies are invited to inspect the large and elegant stock of Mourning Clocks recently opened as DARTHALOMEW & WERD's new Mourning Place, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

SUPERIOR UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND Hostery.—An extensive amortment of the above goods at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at

Hosiery and Under Garment Man No. 591 EROADWAY opposite the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden

Undergarments and Hosiery should be bought of the importer and manufacturers at the of the importers and manufactorers, at the OLD STAND, No. 164 Howery.
Goods freely shown. No one urged to buy; and money chaerfully returned if goods are not suitable.

A BANKIN & Co. Howers

A RANKIN & Co., Hosiere

A WARNING.—Citizens and strangers beware of

stores where poor goods are sold at high prices. If you consult your own interests you will purchase your States and Winter Under Clothing at the store where good goods are sold at low prices, vis: THE MECHABIL'S SHIRY STORE, No. 366 Grand-st., near sudolk. INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS .- Country

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—That is the way of every Shirt made by AGATE, No. 56 Broadway, opposite Chy Hail, who in its the attention & resident gentlemen and visitors to his inequaled and relicions stock of Farnishing Goods and novelries imported every seath from Paris and London.

NEW PARIS CLOAKS AND MANILLAS ON EXHIBITION Monnay, Sept. 12.—The subscriber has just received, and will expense to view on Monnay next, the entire assess of rich imported Velvet, Gloth, Silk and Saint Glocks, selected expressly for city retail tasks, and comprising some of the most distinguished and reclusted partners—it introduced to public moties. The whole of his new and beautiful stock will be submitted to exhibition on that day, and be respectfully invites public impection. Gro Sucriss, Paris Mantilia and Foreign Shawl Emportum, No. 341 Broadway.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS A PAIR AND BEST

TEAS .- The best assortment of time Teas will be found

DELICIOUS COFFEE MADE IN ONE MINUTE.-ALeped and creamed, by merely displiving in boiling water, (one trial will satisfy all of this fact.) which is done it one minute. All interested in crinking good Coffee would be well to call at ALDEN'S. No. 314 Eronaway, and examine for homoelves.

CARPETS.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Tapescry 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets of the most celebrated English makers. Their Stock is complete, and the prices of best Velvet from 12 to 16 f. Tapestry 9, best do, 11/per yard. Gil Cloths and all other goods equally low, 50 per cent. less than any boose that does not import their sweep control of the stock of their stocks.

P Splendid new Fail Carpets at tremendously low nices, at firanh Anderson's eight spacious sales-rooms. No. is bowery. English, Turkey, Mossic, Medallion, Tapesiry Velvet and Bussiels; three-ply and fugrain Stair Carpets, at 2.6 to \$10; Uti Clerks, 2.6 to 12; Ras, 2.4; Mats, Piano and Table Covers. Gold Shades, &c. Call and see.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

Broadway, have received and are move opening their fall style of ra-and cleans: Carpetings, imported expressly for city trade, consists of rich. Howasse, tarpet, in one miles carpet, Modalion, Cent-and Landscape Border, surpassing they carpet ever in this country Medallion Velvel, Moquel, Aximiner Tapestry and Brussels Carpe-send all grades of charges Carpeting, usually found as Carpet State Also, Oll Cloths in great surprising, usually found as Carpet State.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY BASKET STORE. SMISON & Co's new Store, No. 39. Cavaliet, is now replenish with a large stock of Housekeeping Goods. Also, French and Ge-man Fancy Buckets new review; Children's Carriages, Cabe, Rockies Horses, &c. Call and examine. Every article in the line at the Storest & Co., No. 39 Causton.

HOUSE-FURNISHING ARCADE AND FANCY STORE-Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.—This place has been fitted up for the convenience of families living in the upper part of the city, and is repicte with every useful strucker required by some keepers. Also, Toys for children. Call and see. J. Keta, one

NEW SONG.—KATY'S CRY.—"COME BUY MY HOT CORE" Song and Choros. Words by James Such. Dedicated to Horsee Greeky, Esq., by permission. Music by I B. Woodbury suther of "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home" "He Deach All Things Well," "Strike the Harp Gently," &c., &c. This will be sen of the most popular S. raps of the day.

Just published by Horacz Wayers, No. 333 Brondway.

JULLIEN .- All the New and Favorite Works of this great artist, with autograph. Telects for the Condect at Castle Garden, with a large assortment of new Music by coloberated American and European artists, to be had of Honava Warens, Music Publishers, No. 53 Broadway.

Hoboken.-Everybody is rushing to Hoboken. The HOBOREN.—Liveryboar is fushing to Hobored. The delightful promenades are thronged with visitors, and this charming spot never presented a more beautiful and attractive prospect than it does now. Search the country high and low, travel by steambout or railroad car, test the pleasure yielding qualities of Saratoga or Newport, and you will be compelled to confess that there is no place like Hoboken, either for health or enjoyment.

TP Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Beddereds &c. weald do well to call at M. William's old crabbiated warrooms. No 150 Chethanest, corner of Mulberry &c. where may be found the largest assertment of articles in his line ever offered to the public

HOUSES CLEARED OF BATS OR COCKROACHES

BY THE JOB.

COSTÁR'S Wholesale and Retail

RAT, MOUSE, COCKROCH, &C. EXTERNINATOR.

Depét, No. 445 Broadway.

DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at his office. No. 50? Broadway, where can be procured his "Treatise on the Kye," and his self-acting Kya and Ext Fountains. Artificial Eyes inserted without the sightest pain, which more exactly like the natural eye, and resemble it in early and procure of the self-acting pain, when more exactly like the natural eye, and resemble it in

The \$1,000 Reward will be paid by the subscriber, upon competent evidence being produced that the Defiance Salemander state, (GAYLE's patent) has ever failed in preserving their centrals from Fire or Burglars. Safes of all sizes for sale at the depair. No. 162 Fearles, one door below Malden Lane, by Robert M. Paraick, Manufacturer.

Partick, Manufecturer.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with an eye near the point, are hereby castioned against infringers will be held responsible according to law. The following persons are isometed in an entire that the selling make the selling makes and Paleon, viz. Means. Wheeler, Wilson & Co. and Grover, Baker & Co. of New-York: Nichols & Bilss and J. A. Lerow, of Buston; and A. B. Howa,

FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish. SEVEN MILE MIRROR.—2,000 gift Tickets, at \$1 th. Formule by 'Houser Wares, No. 33 Broadway. N. E.—The holder of each ticket is entitled to four admissions and us share of the Gifts. Value of the Gifts. \$73,584.

NEW POPULAR MUSIC.-THE ISLAND HOUSE

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS .- HO

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-I per-

inted, both in New-York and Beltimore inter than to year a lined, both in New-York and Beltimore inter than to year and Howev's patent was granted.

I have no other person intended to have a continued to appen the exceptioned of the and shuttle, or any combination of appen the exceptioned of the and shuttle, or any combination of any interest to the second of the

SEWING MACHINES.-Though the price of SINGER' their work, and form your own judgment.

[1] M. Senger & Co., No. 315 Broadway.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory

FRYER AND AGUE CURED, WITHOUT THE AID OF SLOWER, ASSENCE OR QUINING, by "DESILER'S ANTI-PERIODIC LLS" C. V. CLICKENER & Co. No. 81 Barcley at and Hours & Paul. of Courlinded at. Wholessle Agents: and sold at retail by Gas. RING, and by E. GUION See advertisement on third page of this test.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.-Applied to sandy, or white hair, it converts the obnexious color to a core superb brown almost instantly. By the time the process is complete. No girls it off in the hair, no is the bis scorched or injured. The grown is simulated Witness the experiments made by CRISTADORO, and d. Sold and applied by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Actor 110-2 Bald heads will soon disappear by the use of

1. What, or which is the best Vermifuge or Worm

Let What, or which is the best Vermitage of Worm bestiever its a question daily and hourly asked by perens, saxious for the leadth of their children. All who are at all occusiated with the article, withinmediately snearer. Dr. McLanw's transparent Vermitage. It has never been known to fall, and is one of the satest remediate that can be used. A friend of once leady handed as the following statement in reference to the Vermitage.

GENTLEMEN: A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermitage. She accordingly perchased and took one vial, which caused her to discuss on unusual large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreastful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered the residence, however, a No. 120 other, and she refers to Mrs. Har.

die, No. 2 Menkettet-pleer.

die, No. 2 Menkettet-pleer.

Directore will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr.

Birectore will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr.

Birectore will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr.

Soid windrame ty Cv. Citizenese & Co. No. 8) Barelayst, Boyd

Frail, No. 69 Contilendist; else by all respectable Druggists in Part, No. is city.

IV LYON'S celebrated

KATHAIRON
For the Hair,
Sold overywhere.
Frice, 25 c

Trice, 25 cents.

1 The useful and agreeable are beautifully blended above to the bair, not colored to the bair, and emiss as deliability flagrance. Only 25 cents per borde. Davis's Hangson, calchated for restoring gray air to its original color, without the sid of dows, warranded. Price of conaper bottle. Seld by William Boys, No. 38 Ladlowst, to door from Grand, to whom all orders should be addressed. Also, rasis by Ring, No. 192 broadway, Clickner & Co., No. 51 Barclay. Color & Co., No. 79 Washingtonett, Knapp, Nos. 362 Hadasserft heav, Gulon, No. 127 Bowery, and by Druggiets and efficiency parently.

To "I would sooner banish wine from my table than

I We advise one and all whose hair is gray, or ming gray, to supply themselves without delay with Lovert ing gray, to supply themselves without delay, with Lovek's gene, which has the properties of turning hair to its original, beauty and health. This is not adve, but operates on the root chair, restering it to nature. No 114 Chambers-st. N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Sept. 17 THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

1. EDITORIALS: Arguments, Pro and Con; The Convention of False Pretences: Let them be Hand; Newly-Invented Steamship; R. H. Stanton's Case; Anatomy of a "Speech from the Throne;" Doings at Syracuse; Hard or Soft; The Last Rose of Summer; &c.

Last Rose of Snumer; &C.

I. CORRESPONDENCE: A Letter from Valparsiso; A Letter from Rock River on Northern Himole; A Letter from Thomas H. Betton, relative to the Pacific Railroad; A Letter from our Correspondent Karl Mark; A Letter from Galena, relative to Gov. Stevenar's Survey of the Northern Konte; &c. III. REVIEW OF THE WFEK. Giving in a conspletions form the most important events that have occurred in the United States; South America; Europe; the Islamon; Sandwich Islanda, and Contral America; Ac.

IV. CALIFORNIA NEWS. All the important intelligence by the State of the West.

World's Temperature Convention relative to the Carson League; Address of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperature Society.

VI. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Proceedings of the New-York Democratic State Convention; the Official vote cast for Congress in Kennicey and North Carolina; &c.

VII. LIFE AT THE FIVE POINTS: Wild Maggie. VIII . CRYSTAL PALACE: An article about Wool and Woolen

IX...AGRICULTURE: County Agricultural Society Pairs for 1038, and about two columns of interesting matter relative to the Crops, &c.

X. DIPLOMATIC COSTUME—The American Charge at the French Court.

French Costs.

XI. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD: Central or Benton's Reute;
The Northern Route; The Southern Route.

XII. TELEGRAPHIC: The Latest News by Telegraph.

. MARKIAGES and DEATHS. . REVIEW OF THE MARKETS. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counting Room this morning. Price, 6; cents. Com this morning. Price, of cents.

Price — One copy for one year. \$2; three copies, \$5;

\$5; ten copies, \$12.50; townty copies, (to one ad-

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

TO CONRESPONDENTS.

Paris Agency for The Tribune.

Mr. ETOURNESU. No 88 Rue de la Victoire, is the only Agent in ris sutherized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for Tac London Agency for The Tribune. Thomas Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine et., Strand, is authorized to we subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribuse in London

For Europe.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Liverpool. The Semi-Wickly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning in weappers, ready for

TP Advertisments for The Tribing of Monlay ought to be sent in below 2 o'clock on Sharday evening.

Some half dozen persons, more or less, were killed or mangled yesterday upon the Central Railroad, near Oncida, by a freight train rushing into the rear of a passenger train as it was stopping at a station. We do not observe that any director or other officer of the Company was included among the victims of this crash. Of course, no one could be to blame in any case of death by railroad except some brakeman or inferior employé, and so, it is probable, the Coroner's inquest will declare. Hereafter, let those who desire to commit suicide simply take a journey by railroad, and they will not only find the death they desire, but nobody will be responsible for it.

The Trial at Albany on Impeachment of Mr. John C. Mather, Canal Commissioner of our State, has re- ism to perdition, and stands forth in the majesty of sulted in his emphatic acquittal. On some counts the verdict was unanimous; on none did the vote against him number one-fourth of the Court. We believe this verdict is in full accordance with public sentiment. Whatever may have been the fagins of Mr. Mather's management, we have seen no testimony addited on this trial that would have justified his conviction.

We trust Bishop Doane will now be let alone awhile Whatever may have been his faults, it is clear that nothing but scandal, expense and bad feeling can result from subjecting him to further ecclesiastical badgering. If admonition be the object, he has certainly had enough to work amendment in a much harder subject than he was ever considered by his accusers. Now let him alone while we all turn in and carry the Maine Law!

The reports from New-Orleans show a gratifying abatement in the number of deaths from Yellow Fever. The Lake Coast, however, was suffering severely.

Late news from Mexico reports Santa Anna more tyrannical than ever. He has now a fine army of 50,000 men. Our new Minister was worthily received.

The prosecution of fifty persons at one fell swoop for selling liquor without license, is an event that cannot fail to surprise and gratify all good citizens. Let Capt. Stevenson's example be followed up in other Wards, and then give us a crusade against Sunday rumsellers, and something will be achieved to be proud of.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN TURKEY.

That the public declarations of the Russian Government afford no trustworthy evidence of its real purpose in assailing Turkey, is a notorious fact. From the beginning it has attempted to delude the Western world into the assurance that nothing was intended hostile to the independence of Turkey or the peace of Europe. The Times, the organ of the Russian embassy in London, positively averred that Prince Menchikoff had no other business at Constantinople than to manage the facile affair of the Hely Places; but when that was over, the real end of his mission was found to be different and far more serious. So, when the Russian armies entered Wallachia, a solemn proclamation promised that no change should be made in the laws and government of the Principalities; but in due time we were informed that the Executive and Council of each of them had been supplanted by a Commission of Eussian officers, and that taxes were en forced and recruits raised for the service of the Czar. These are instances of the duplicity which has steadily marked the policy of the Russian Court in this affair. Such being the case, we inevitably lose all confidence in the pledges or pretenses it may from time to time put up, and look behind them to its acts for the ex-

planation of its real intentions. In looking here, we cease to attach much weight to the auguries of peace so current on the Stock Exchanges, and are forced to the conviction that Russia intends now to illustrate on Turkey that same Roman policy of expansion and conquest which those kindred great men. Cushing and Pillow, think essential to the grandeur and glory of the United States.

Various reasons for this conclusion have already been presented to our readers, and among them we have alluded to the fact that the practical conduct of the entire affair from its inception to its present state has been exclusively entrusted to men of the ultra native and aggressive party in Russia. There are many eminent Germans and other foreigners in the Russian service, such as Nesselrode, Meyendorff, and Branow, but they belong to the party of peace, and do not share the national passion for aggrandizement at the expense of war and the general overturn of Europe. But, in the present case, these men are all left aside while the important parts in the drama are assigned to Russians of pure blood and ardent national feeling.

Prominent among these representative men, in whose appointment to their present places there is a striking adjection of what the whole movement signifies, is the Prince GORCHAKOFF, the commander-in-chief of the army sent into the Principalities. He descends from one of the most ancient families of Russia. His ancestors once ruled the independent Dukedom of Smolensk. He is between sixty and seventy years of age. He was educated in the Artillery, and has served principally as an officer of the Staff. We are not aware that he has ever commanded a separate corps until now. When, towards the end of the Polish campaign of 1831, Pashkewich took the command, after the death of Diebich Gerchakoff became Chief of the Staff to the former. In this capacity he made the plan for the storming o Warsaw, and, Pashkewich being wounded on the first day and thus disabled from actively directing the further operations, Gorchakoff finished the action the next day. Since that time he has remained in the same position as Chief of the Staff in the army commanded by Paskewich. Of late years he has been Governor-General of Warsaw, and as such has sometimes directed the affairs of the kingdom in the absence, or in case

V. TEMPERANCE: A Letter from T. L. Carson to the Whole | Prince Gorchakoff is the strongest representative of the anti-German feeling in the army, and a perfect type of the Russian-Slavic idea and party. He hates the beavy and plodding Germans. This disposition, a few years since, led to a duel between him and Gen. Count Rudiger, a German and the hero on the Russian side, of the capitulation of Villagos and the treason of Gorgey. From the majority of Russian officers and great men. he differs favorably, in being a man of unblemished rec titude and honor. In Poland he exhibited marked ability in organizing and administering a conquered country, and it would almost seem that he had now been sent across the Pruth with a view to performing the same service at the end of the anticipated conquest of Turkey.

With such persons as Gorchakoff, the Grand Duke Constantine, Menchikoff, Senavine, Lazareff and others, to lead and snimate this long-expected onslaught, and with the policy of the Court inspired and controlled by the fanatical belief that the hour of manifest destiny has at length arrived and that Constantinople must now assume its proper title of Czarigrad-the City of the No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot addresse to return rejected Communications. Czar-shall we be deluded by diplomatic wiles, whose

THE CLOTHES QUESTION.

It would seem that the practical workings at the Elysée, of the clothes-order of Secretary Marcy, is subject of particular notice both at evening parties and in the Parisian press. That order may in time be found to carry a very considerable moral with it. The large fact constantly appears to stare courtiers, diplomats. and visitors at the palace in the face, that the nation which has the heaviest census footings-up of any in the world-which can show the most tunnage, her lake and river craft included : whose annual productions in grain and animals, and all agricultural wealth, far exceed there of the proudest nations of the old world; which duplicates its population at the hitherto undreasut-of rates of every three years -- that has the largest expanse of territory, and will have all North America-that this nation so endowed, so fortified, and so prophetic of unrecited grandeurs, should not find its diguity in dressing up its representative like a Hippodrome monkey-should not rival Congo or Venezueia in glistening tawdriness and symbolical asininity, is truly a subject

The superb rabble of the Elysée and the other courts will find in the plain attire of our representative a standing rebuke. How small it really makes them ap-Here is the strongest nation that the world has ever known-which is literally impregnable, which has more readers, writers and cipherers than any otherand more resources, that at one effort throws symboloriginal thought, of self-sustentation, of contempt for custom and precedent. May not our harangue on Simplicity-for such is the

presence of a Minister or Charge, walking so abouthave its effect. It has already had its effect. The Siecle says: "Under this matter of clothes is concealed "a great principle." The London Times is of opinion | at Castle Garden than has ever yet been held there,

that England should not be flattered when American consider court dress the measure of barbarism. These are big facts. We send a representative who literally

SAVE: . My nation considers his own so superior in civilization that it is not necessary to put the police force of which I am a member into the attire of Oriental barbarians, or besotted bigots this side of Caucasus, in order to inspire the awe of enslaved subjects. The peo ple in the United States are the sovereigns. As such. no man governs them. The President is but a public He wears no badges of superiority: (he has stripped them off his footmen and flunkeys and treats them as human beings, since THE TRIBUNE taught him how.) Place these proceedings alongside your proceedings, not forgetting comparison of the relative wealth and strength of the countries."

-This clothes question should be the opening wedge of a general range of originalities in our Government. Our national institutions were copies of British actualities of the period-with improvements added. Two Houses, an Army, Navy, Post-Office, Mint. Custom-House. Foreign Missions, etc., may appear to a devout reader of the Constitution and "the immortal speeches" therefore as fixed as the North Star. But to the progressive reader of a nation's destiny they seem but good things for the time being, and that change may possibly overtake them.

That anything will be held on to merely because of the sanction of great departed names, Fogyism may make up its mind will not be. We began with experiments merely, and we shall adopt just such of them as we find the most economical: and the solemn slang of sacred this, that and the other institution will not do-In Europe Heaven is called down ornithologically and pomatum-wise to render government sacred-here we need neither miracles nor perfumery to teach us whether a form or detail of government is good or bad. Let each generation refer to its own wants and inspirations, without the fardels of prescription.

"It is one of the obvious physical effects of the increase of population that the proportion of land to each person diminishes; and the decrease is such, that within the last fifty years, the number of acres to each person living has fallen from 54 to 27 acres in Great Britain; from four acres to two in England and Waies. As a compensating advantantege, the people have been brought into each other has been diminished in the ratio of 362; labor has been divided, industry has been organized in towns; and the has been diminished in the ratio of 362; labor has been divided, industry has been organized in towns; and the quantity of produce either consisting of, or exchanged for, the conveniences, elegancies and necessaries of life, has largely increased and is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population. Among the moral effects of the increase of the people is an increase of their mental activity; as the aggregation in towns brings them oftener into combinational collision.

We take the above from the last report of the Reg-

istrar-General of England, and beg to commend it to the careful consideration of those among our readers who may have any predilection for British free trade. It is here shown that as people have been brought more into the neighborhood of each other-as distances have been din inished-as labor has been diminished-as towns have grown, and as men have come more and more into contact and combination with each other, the productiveness of labor has been largely increased, and this has been accompanied by great increase of mental activity. And yet directly the reverse of this is what is taught to the rest of the world by the advocates of British free trade abroad and at home. Our people are advised to export to distant markets the raw producof the land, and thus exhaust it; and then to fly to the West, thus increasing their distances from each other. They are taught that their true policy is to confine themselves to agriculture, and thus to prevent the building of towns in which to make their exchanges. thereby preventing the "combination and collision which are always found where the artisan takes his place by the side of the plowman, and which tend so greatly to the promotion of that mental activity so much needed and so rarely found where all are farmers and planters. They are taught that the whole South should be employed in raising rice and cotton, and the whole Middle and Northern States in raising corn and tobacco -all of which should be sent abroad to pay for lead, iron and cloth-and they are told that it is absurd for them to attempt any description of manufactures while England will work for them so cheaply : and yet we are here assured by the Registrar-General that the material and moral improvement of the people of England in the last half century is wholly due to the pursuit of a policy directly the reverse of that which is taught to the people of other nations. We should be glad if our British free trade neighbors of The Post and The Journal would explain how it is that we are to profit by purswing a course so directly the opposite of what has so much improved the mental activity and material condition of not only England, but all the improving countries of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of The Journal of Commerce,

writing from Dieppe, says: writing from Dieppe, says:

"I write you as a witness, and I can assure you that the short, stout man, with his round hat and tight coat, strolling entirely at his case on the extensive sward, and politely familiar with low and high, conveys the idea of a citizen and popular monarch, and an amiable character—of a personage as distinct as possible from "the crafty, ruthless tyrant whom the London press and the French cylles fabricated for France. For four days, until this morning, a westerly gale has reigned, which produced a commotion of the waves and a dash of the surf, far more splendid and picturesque than the jets dean of Versailles and School.

Lord Byron speaking of Mehemet Ali, says he was the softest spoken man he ever met with. So, too, Napoleon, after his expedition to Russin, where he left nearly half a million of his troops dead or dying. not counting Russians, was, on his arrival at the Versailles palace quite as familiar as the nephew at Dieppe. He had on his grey coat and cocked hat, and amiably laughing before a huge wood fire in a huge marble chimney, said, while rubbing his hands: "Ah, ah, this is more pleasant than Beresina." This demoniac expression is perhaps not to be matched by any thing uttered by so mean a scoundrel as the nephew; but so for as such a crafty villain can imitate the former Emperer, he does in his pleasantness at Dieppe, close upon the scuvenirs of hundreds or thousands mardered in cold blood-of a hundred thousand men thrown into prison and exiled at one single time,-whose whole crime consisted in their standing up gloriously for the identical Constitution which this same Louis Napoleon swere to upheld and then basely betrayed. Courtesy is the coin of monarchs, and it may be passed off most freely when real virtue is wanting. The Journal's correspondent seems to forget this.

will open at Castle Garden on Thursday, Oct. 6, and continue through the two ensuing weeks. The Trial of Plows and Spading Match will take place at Flatbesh on the 10th : the Flower-Show at the Garden on the 17th; the Cattle-Show at Hamilton-square on the lists to the 21st inclusive. The Anniversary Address will be be delivered by Gov. SEWARD at Metropolitan Hall on the evening of the 20th We have no doubt that the great rival exhibition at

the Crystal Palace, so far from overshadowing and dwarfing, will inspirit and improve the Institute Fair. We hear already of American Inventors and Manufacturers who declined to exhibit their choice products at Reservoir-square, but will be on hand in full force af Castle Garden. Messrs. Hee & Co. will there exhibit two of their great Steam-power Printing Machines, which are far shead of any other yet produced. Doubtless man of the exhibitors at the Palace, who otherwise might not have been here, will exhibit also at the Garden. Se each Exhibition will help the other. and these who have seen a Werld's show of rare products, will naturally want to see what our country can do by herself. We look for a better Fair this year THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE. An Appeal.

The undersigned, designated as temporary Trustees he act of our late Legislature incorporating THE PROPLE'S COLLEGE, having completed the requisite arrangements, ancounce that the books are now open, and that subscription to the stock in sums of not less than one dollar each are emently solicited especially of all citizens of our State. Pumphlet copies of the Charter, with a brief statement appended of the objects sought to be attained by it, will be most willingly sent gratuitously in answer to each post-paid application to our General Agent and Secretary, Harrison WARD Lockport, N. Y., who further proposes to respond to any reasonable inquiry which this pamphlet does not andirectly to our Treasurer, TRACT MORGAN Cashier of the Broome County Bank, Binghamton, by whom only will stock be issued though our Secretary, and any of us will very gladly receive and transmit subscriptions. And, as there are doubtless many of our citizens whose attention has not been arrested by our efforts hitherto made, and who will wish to hear further before manifesting a decided interest in the enterprise whose infancy we have been chosen to watch over, we improve this opportunity to meet some current ob sections and set forth succinctly the aims of THE PEOPLE'S

Every new Educational effort affirms, in some sense, the insufficiency of existing institutions. If these are adequate and perfect, what need of another? We do not deny, therefore, that our enterprise is based and proceeds upon the assumption that the mental and material progress of our Sace, so rapid during the present century, has developed intellectual wants which existing seminaries are not calculated to satisfy. For example.

1. The widely diffused and rapidly extending demand among our people for Popular Lectures-no longer confined to the cities and principal villages, but already manifesting itself in most townships and neighborhoods urgently requires the training of large classes of public speakers thoroughly grounded in the Natural Sciences and qualified to unfold and elucidate them as to exhibit and enforce their practical and beneficial application to the various processes of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts. Where there are now dozens qualified to give such instrufone in a popular and readily appreciable form, there is alezdy an obvious and geometrically increasing demand for

hundreds. The management and central of Steam Engines and other Motors, as well as of the Machinery impelled thereby, are now very extensively confided to men who have no accurate or scientific acquaintance with the powers they thus direct, and the forces they undertake to keep within the well defined limits of safety. In stating this obvious truth, we do not impeach our existing seminaries nor our directors of mechanical forces. The former are not blamable for not teaching what they never promised, and what was never required of them, nor the latter for not acquiring knowledge none the less true that the immense strides and unparalleled importance of Mechanical Motors in our day have rendered the scientific instruction as well as the practical training of engine drivers and other directors of artificially evolved Pewer of the highest and most pressing importance to the

The business of Mining though still in its infancy, has within the last few years attained an activity and importspee in this country of which very few have any ade conception. Above all others, this business requires the supervision and guidance in every stage of the profoundest Scientific attainment. In the absence of such direction more labor and money have been squandered by our people digging for Coal where Coal could not possibly be, and n opening veins of Ore that were certain in productive, then would have founded and sustained instiutes fully competent to dispel the ignorance wherein such lunders had their origin. And there are this day hundreds of young men among us, who have neither time nor mean at command for pursuing a thorough course of College studes, yet who, in anticipation of responsible and profitable engegements in mining the Iron, Coal, Copper, Zinc, and other minerals wherein our country abounds, would gladly devote some months to a thoroughly practical course of instruction in Chemistry, Geology, Min'ng and Metallurgy, if such instruction, with the requisite Specimens, Apparatus, &c. were

deer of within their rough. We need not multiply these illustrations of the ends our enterprise contemplates. Briefly, let it suffice that we seek institution which will afford instruction through Lectures. Cabinets Libraries, Demonstrations, &c. to thousands thereughly and readily as to hundreds of students, should sands present themselves to which the farmer, artisan or mechanic, as well as the merchant, lawyer or divine, may send his son with a perfect assurance that he will at least be qualified therein to earn his living with his hands more readily, surely and efficiently than he otherwise could have do whether it shall or shall not ultimately be his fortune to laber mainly with his brain-wherein each pupil, being at lib-erty, under parental guidance, to study only such branches as he may choose, shall be imperatively required to master hereughly whatever branches he does undertaké as prerequisite to any testimonial of proficiency- and who each teacher as well as pupil shall be inflexibly required to devote some definite portion of each week to downright Physical Industry, as essential alike to bodily and to mental Viger-to Muscular Development and true Intellectual Health. The union of Study with Labor-of Science with Industry-not in some abstract or general sense, but in the (each inmate is the fundamental basis of THE

But here we are confronted by the assurance that this idea of Manual Labor in Seminaries has been repeatedly tried and with uniform ill success—that, though beautiful in theory, it will not work in practice-and that we are flying in the face of experience. If all this were really founded in truth it would still be inconclusive. The very best ideas have, because in advance of their time, at first encountered similar repaises and discouragements. The first steamboat was a signal failure, and probably broke the heart as well as the fortunes of its projector. Repeated attempts to colonize from Europe this Atlantic coast of North America resulted n uniform and disastrous failures throughout the century preceding the settlement at Jamestown. To assert that a ed idea must always fail of practical success because the last generation failed to realize it, is to assume that Mankind on never be wiser than they have been.

But the iden which underlies our effort has NEVER falled. because it was never tested. None of the Manual Labor Schools attempted in our Country was ever tolerably endowed and established unless it be Oberlin, and that has s failed-on the contrary, it has assained a commanding position and is enjoying an eminent prosperity. But even this, with most if not all the alleged failures, has regarded Manual Labor rather as a resource for eking out inadequate pecuniary means then as an essential conserver of health. gor, and efficiency. And here as elsewhere, through the indequacy of means to provide ample lands workshops, machinery, &c., it has been found or doemed impracticable to provide work for all, so that, in effect if not in theory, who were rich enough to pay their way withou working have refrained and only those who must work or leave have had regular employment and discipline in man ual industry. Of course this, by re-establishing the distinction of Patrician and Plebelan which it is so essential to abolish and rendering idleness a budge of Social eminence tends directly and powerfully to the degradation and rejection of Labor, and thus to the desertion and downfall of the seminaries which tolerate it.

Now we esteem it no light matter that a youth at college THE XXVITH FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE should be enabled after a brief season of probation and instruction to defray a large proportion and ultimately the whole of his necessary expenses by the labor of his own hands. The immunity thus secured from debt, from enslaving dependence on the favor of patrons, from a consclousness that he is pressing hard upon the scanty resources of parents and sisters and the knowledge instead that his studies may thus be prolonged through seven or even ten years if necessary, with larger and larger freedom and ability as his labor becomes more efficient and produc-tive must be precious and valuable to every high-minded true hearted student. But more even than these do we value he republican equality and hearty fraternity thus ensured, not alone between rich and noor members of the same class and seminary, but between these and the great body of our outh laboring in the fields and the workshops throughout he land, whose sympathy with the more expensively edu ated class has not hitherto been remarkable for intensity. When it shall be realized that our Colleges do not educate men out of the sphere of Labor but into it—that is, to greater fficiency in and truer appreciation of Industry-and that the youth trained in college comes home fitted to instruct and lead his less favored playmetes and neighbors in th pursuits to which their energies are mainly devoted a juster and higher approxistion of the benefits of thorough instruion and of scientific training must inevitably result.

shall be generally demonstrated and realized that they do not follow professions because they must live, or because they hate to work but because they can therein be most neeful. Of all the unfortunate among us, the most helplaneeful. and pitiable are the College-bred who, lacking wealth an afteential backing, as also professional or commercial cape city are constrained to live as dependents on more prosper ons relatives, or by some form of more or less reputable in position on the public. While there are to-day work and fair wages for every well behaved ditch digger or bodes. rier in the land, there are thousands of well-meaning college graduates who really know not how to earn honest break Can that be truly Education which leaves a part of its recipients less qualified to earn an independent livelihood than if

ey had never received it? Let it not be said that this question is impelled by a spirit of hostility to our existing institutions of learning and their inculcations. Our criticisms are but echoes of those which our enterprise has elicited from College Presidenta Profes sers and others of the most calightened champions of exising seminaries. To these we acknowledge our indebtednees for valuable counsel, timely suggestion and hearty sympathy throughout the course of our preliminary efforts. Note have more readily than they admitted and affirmed the exissence of great and growing popular needs which their is citutions are not calculated to satisfy. While we may not ape for years to provide instruction in the Classics and in the abstruse Sciences so thorough and complete as the we are sure proposed own efforts in a wider though less loty sphere will nowhere meet with a heartier recognition, mere cheering encouragement, than from the most enlight ened members of the Faculties of our existing Colleges The education of Woman and the sphere which shall be

allotted her in the People's College have been so frequently agitated in connection with our enterprise in its infancy that we could hardly leave them unnoticed at this crisis of its existence. It might, indeed suffice to state the obvious truth hat the opportunities and advantages accorded to Women n this seminary will be precisely such as its stockholders, brough the Trustees whom they are to elect prior to its going into operation, shall see fit to prescribe. Our Charter is entirely silent on this point; nor has it ever yet been in the power of any to take decisive action with regard to it. If the subscribers to our stock shall see fit to choose Trustees who will deny to Woman any share in the instruction here imparted, we know no impediment to such a course. Yet fruckness demands of us the declaration that, in the opinion of at least a large majority of the undersigned. The PROPER'S COLLEGE ought to afford a thorough practical education, on the easiest possible terms, to all who need and here seek it, without distinction of creed, or caste, or sex., Nothing less than this would seem worthy of the name under which we are incorporated. And we believe the amplest experience of our age has conclusive ly affirmed the advantage of educating in seminaries which, under proper regulations, proffer instruction to youth of either sex. The several flourishing seminaries now main ined within and upon the borders of our own State, by th Methodist Episcopal Seventh Day Baptist, and we believ rene other denominations, bear emphatic attestation to the greater purity of morals, amenity of manners and propriet deportment uniformly maintained in these than in where males only are educated. But we have no schemet advance, no theory to develop, with regard to "Woman's "Kights" or any kindred abstraction. We believe the experience of the seminaries just aliuded to shows no instance wherein it has been found necessary to resort to disciplinary severities to repress in young gentlemen a passion for embr dery or in young ladies an addiction to military tactics; and we see little room for doubt that the natural instincts and social atmosphere of the two sexes respectively will prevent any but the rarest aberrations on either side through all time to ome. Where individuals have been known to shoot " mad ly from their sphere," it has hitherto been oftener in resist ance to some arbitrary constraint, real or supposed, than in obedience to an original impulse.

There remains to be said only this—THE PROPLE'S COL-

LEGE can only be founded by the voluntary offerings of the People. It has no resource but in your liberality: pledge you that it shall not, while in our hands, be started without resources. It ought to have \$250,000 as a basis, in order to commence with an assurance of immediate and do cided usefulness; and it cannot be located until it shall have \$10,000 subscribed and paid in, when a vote of a majority of its stockholders is to determine its location. We ask you, then, for your children's sake, and for the sake of other, children perhaps more needy than they, to contribute, if rich, of your abundance generously; if poor, of your earnings liberally to endow and establish THE PROPLE'S COLLEGE. Almost any sect can raise hundreds of thousands for a kindred purpose; cannot equal forgetfulness of self be evinced n favor of an enterprise which appeals to no segment but to he whole People of our State, proffering no special privileges, but securing its advantages to all ! Do not wait to be called upon by Agents, for this involves expense as well as delay; but write at once to cheer us with the assurance that you will do your best, and to suggest instrumentalities through which the College may be commended to your townsmen and neighbors. If each citizen will consider this appeal made expressly to him, and act upon it with the clear understanding that THE PROPLE'S COLLEGE lives or dies as he and such as he shall determine, we confidently trust at our next meeting to announce that our first \$50,000 has been raised, and that we may proceed in the course indicated by law to collect the judgment of the stockholders with regard

to the location of the College. All which is respectfully commended to your favorable consideration by your fellow citizens,

Il which is respectively consideration by your fellow citizens, in the first provided by W. K. RODES, J. R. SEERD.
W. MORGAN, H. GREELEY, T. C. PETERS,
J. R. BAKKUN, T. LINDLEY, T. C. PETERS,
J. G. RUSELL,
J. G. RUSELL,
J. Banks and James M. Ellis, late D. Trastes, are not signed shows only because they are not known to have expressly authorized it, though some or all of them have probably done so.

"The Editors of all the journals in our Stata are carnestly requested to publish or notice this Appeal.

The Independent of this week has what seems to us a very unfair attack on Antoinette Brown's appearance in the World's Temperance Convention. Its stuple is a string of Scripture citations with Henry's Commentaries, tending to prove that Woman is forbidden by the Gospel to become a public teacher of Religion. The fairness and force of these citations we do not care to consider, because Miss Brown's character as a religious teacher had nothing to do with the row at Metropolitan Hall. Had Lucy St Susan B. Anthony, neither of whom aspires to the Palpit, shood in Miss Brown's shoes, the case would have been no wise altered. Miss Brown was there as an undisputed Delegate from a Temperance Society to a Temperance tion, and in no sacerdotal attitude whatever. And yet, says

The Independent,

"Under these circumstances, for any Temperance Society to select any woman, publicly assuming and claim; the character and office of a Minister of the Gospel, and to send her under commission as a Delegate to the World's Temperance Convention, endorsing her claim and warm prices on a a Minister of Christ, was an insult that the Temperance Convention could not have permitted with any degree of respect for themselves, or regard to the Christian community."

Here is exactly a parallel to Rev. Mr. Hewitt's refusal to lend his shorth for a Temperance Meeting at which Rev.

to lend his church for a Temperance Meeting at which Rev. E. H. Chapin was to speak, because he could not recognize Mr. C. as a Christian Minister! when nobody had asked him to do anything of the sort. We are not required to reognize Judge O Neall as a sound and able jurist nor Gen. Cary as a brilliant lawyer, by fraternizing with either on the Temperance platform; nor was anybody asked to reognize Miss Brown as an Evangellat by listening to her at the World's Convention. She was there in quite another character, and this twist of The Independent is not creditable

MAINE LAW CONVENTION IN SCILINAN COUNTY .- On the sth inst the friends of Temperance Reform held a Convention at Mosticello, Sullivan County, N. Y. to take into condeleration the propriety of nominating a ticket independent of the old policical parties, to be supported by the friends of Temperance at the ensuing election. The Convention was organized by Alfred Hartwell being chosen Chairman, and Charles B. Rosse, Secretary. The Chairman introduced to the Maeting Hon Ernates D. Culver, of the Chy of New-Yerk, who held the suffence enchained for two hours in an address replete with argument, sound sense and stirring elequence. He reviewed at length the course pursued in former cays by the friends of Temperance, the inefficiency of worn! sussion, the soul-blighting monopoly of the present liceure laws the heutility of effort in attempting to stop the effects of an evil without crushing the evil itself, and concluded by recommending the Maine Law to the considera tien of the friends of Temperance, as the most efficient method of staying the ravages of Intemperance. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, a vote of thanks was returned to the elected speaker. After mature deliberation, it was penshored best to nominate a condidate for Member of Assembly Figures C. Nives was unanimously nominated for that offer. The Convention resolved to send Desegnon to